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THE FUGITIVES GIVEN IN CINCINNATI.

The Decision in the Habeas Corpus Case—The Fugitives Returned to Kentucky—Excitement and a Mob.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 29.

At a court yesterday afternoon Judge LEAVITT gave the following decision on the Habeas Corpus cases.

IN CLERK, &c. SUPREME, &c. MARSHAL, ETC., HABEAS CORPUS.

Without taking time to set forth at length the facts appearing in the petition for this Habeas Corpus, and the return made to it, I may say, in brief, that the question involved is, whether the Marshal or the Sheriff of Hamilton county is rightfully entitled to the custody of the four persons named in these proceedings. At the time that this writ was served, only a claim for these persons, with others alleged to be fugitive Slaves, was pending and undetermined, before a Commissioner of this Court. In the progress of the investigation of this claim, the Commissioner, for the safe keeping of the alleged fugitives, had ordered them to be confined in the jail of Hamilton county, to be brought before him from time to time, as he might adjudge necessary. The Commissioner, on the 30th of February, issued an order to the Sheriff requiring him to produce the bodies of all the alleged fugitives (seven in number) in the morning of the next day at 10 o'clock, to answer to his further judgment in the premises. In pursuance of this order, the Marshal made the attempt to get the possession of the persons referred to, but the Sheriff refused to permit him to take them from the jail, the four persons in reference to whom the writ of habeas issued. The return of the Sheriff sets forth as the grounds of his refusal, that the Grand Jury of Hamilton County having previously returned a bill of indictment against these four persons for the crime of murder in the first degree, a writ of capias was duly issued on the 30th of February, commanding him to take the said persons into his custody, to answer to said charge; and that on the same day, pursuant to the command of said writ, he arrested them, then being in the jail of Hamilton County, upon the order for their commitment by the Commissioner, as before stated, and made a return of such arrest on the writ of capias. And the Sheriff claims that he is rightfully in the possession of these persons in virtue of these proceedings, and cannot surrender it to the Marshal on his claim.

The question presented on these facts is one of conflict between the Marshal and the Sheriff, as to the legal custody of these persons. It is insisted by the counsel of the Marshal, that these persons in his custody under lawful process from the Commissioner, and that it was not competent for the Sheriff to arrest them, under the process of the State, while they were so held under process issued by authority of the laws of the United States. On the other hand, it is claimed by the counsel for the Sheriff, that the proceedings against them under the Fugitive Slave Act, then pending, and their commitment to the jail of Hamilton County, did not exempt them from the arrest on a charge of a violation of the criminal law of the State of Ohio.

In disposing of this question, I am free to confess I have had some anxiety to find a legal basis on which I could satisfactorily reach the conclusion, that these fugitives could properly be held in custody, for the purpose of trial in the State, notwithstanding the fact that their being in the peaceful legal custody of the Marshal. And my first impressions were strongly in favor of the position, that as the claim of the owner in the proceeding under the fugitive Slave Act, was the mere assertion of a civil right, it must be subordinate, and yield to the right of the State to assert and enforce its criminal laws. But upon a closer examination of the principle involved, and the cases referred to as bearing on the question, I am prepared to adopt a different conclusion.

If the question as to the rightful custody of these four persons could be controlled and governed with exclusive reference to the rights asserted by their owner and claimant, I should have no hesitancy in holding that those rights could not be protected at the hands of us, infringing upon the rights and dignity of the State of Ohio. But there is obviously another phase of this question, that presents it in a different and far more imposing aspect. In sustaining, as I am always inclined to do, the just powers and sovereign rights of the State, the claims of the National Government, and the necessity of sustaining and vindicating its laws, must not be overlooked. In our compound system, the National and State Governments have their appropriate functions and duties; and it is vital to the healthful action of the system that each should move within the constitutional orbit, thereby avoiding conflict and collision.

But without expanding my remarks in this direction, it is sufficient for the present purpose to say, that the writ of habeas corpus issued in the case of fugitives arrested at the time of their arrest by the Sheriff in the custody of the Marshal, under process issued by authority of a law of the United States, I do not see how that custody can be superseded. And I may here remark, that speaking exclusively, this question is not affected by the fact that the law of the United States under which the process issues, and these persons are in custody, may be viewed, even by a majority of communities, unjust, impolitic, or oppressive. Until repealed or adjudged void on the ground of unconstitutionality by the proper judicial tribunal of the Union, it must be respected and observed as law.

In holding as I must do in this case, that the right of the Marshal to the custody of the person in question must be respected, I am not to be understood as asserting that a fugitive slave is not responsible for the violation of the criminal laws of the State to which he may have fled. It is the undoubted right of the State to punish crimes committed within its limits. A State destitute of this right in its truest and fullest exercise, could have no just claim to sovereignty. And, if an escaped slave could violate law with impunity, many of the States of the Union would be in a most defenceless condition. It is not asserted, therefore, that they are not liable to punishment, but merely, that if they are in custody of an officer, under a law of the United States for the purpose of trial for crime against the State law, the latter arrest cannot be enforced till the disability existing by the prior arrest is removed. In other words, the slave being in the custody of an officer acting under the authority of another, and for the purpose of trial in a foreign jurisdiction, the question, by the very terms of a subsequent arrest, be delivered from such custody.

In Dorr's case, 3 Howard Rep. 103, Judge McLEAN, in giving the opinion of the Supreme Court, strongly asserted this position just stated. This was an application for habeas corpus to deliver DORR from imprisonment in the State of Rhode Island, under a sentence for treason committed against that State. Judge MCLEAN says: "Neither this or any other Court of the United States, or Judge thereof, can issue a habeas corpus to bring up a prisoner, who is in the custody, under a sentence or execution of a State court, for the purpose of discharging the party on the ground that he is illegally confined, whether the imprisonment be under civil or criminal process.

It is true, as here asserted, that no Federal Court can interfere with the exercise of the proper jurisdiction of a State Court, either in a civil or criminal case, the exercise of the proposition is equally true. And it results, that a State Court cannot take from an officer of the United States, even on a criminal charge, the custody of a person in execution in a civil case.

It is said in argument, that if these persons cannot be held by the arrest of the Sheriff under the State process, the rights and dignity of Ohio are in a manner without the possibility of redress. I cannot concur in this view. The Constitution and Laws of the United States provide for a reclamation of those persons by a demand on the Executive of Kentucky. If, upon such demand, it be the claimant and others here in Kentucky as slaves, they cannot be held to have fled from justice in Ohio; but it would clearly be a case within the spirit and intention of the Constitution and the act of Congress, and I trust that nothing would be hazarded by the presumption, that upon demand properly made upon the Governor of Kentucky, he would order them to be surrendered to the authorities of Ohio, to answer to its violated law. I am sure it is not going too far to say, that if the strictness of the law did not require this, an appeal to comity would not be in vain.

But I cannot expand on this question. I should have been gratified if time and the nature of my arrangements would have permitted me to enter more fully into its consideration, and to have noticed the numerous authorities cited in the argument. In my present circumstances this has been impossible.

THE DELIVERY OF THE FUGITIVES.

About 4 o'clock the United States Marshal, with a large number of Assistants, went to the county jail to receive the fugitives. They were brought out into the reception room, one by one, by the jailers, and then delivered by the Sheriff, in person, to United States Marshal ROBINSON and his Deputies. Mr. ROBINSON carried in SILLY, the infant, while Mr. [illegible] offered his arm to MARGARET, and J. BIRD PEPPERS walked arm in arm with SIMMS to the omnibus. When about to start, Mr. ROBINSON called up the father of the latter, SIMMS, and MARGARET's clothes and the child's bed, which had been left. They were brought out, and the omnibus then moved on. Deputy Marshals and Gen. S. BRADLEY led the way in a hack, and the omnibus, surrounded by a number of Deputy Marshals, followed. They proceeded down Broadway to Sixth, thence to Walnut, and down Walnut to the Covington ferry landing.

A large crowd which had gathered around the jail, followed, but with the silence and order of a funeral procession. They were attending the funeral of the sovereignty of the State of Ohio.

The moment the steamboat drew on the ferry boat Kentucky she was cut loose. MARSHAL ROBINSON, one of the officials, was on the bow-deck surrounded by crowds of his friends, and were congratulations were exchanged. "Oh," said one, "ain't this worth a dollar?" "Yes," replied another, "and we've got the Constitution of the United States under our feet now; and by G—d we'll keep it there." "Oh, it's been good," said a third, in a self-satisfied manner.

The omnibus drove up to the jail and deposited the fugitives. Women with children in their arms came to the door steps in the street, and beautiful, dark-haired girls, gleaming with female fire, filled the place. [illegible] to see the procession pass. It reminded us of the recent jubilee in Cincinnati on the 22d of February.

After the papers were deposited, the white men went to the Magnolia House to hold a congratulatory meeting. The bar was opened, and for some time liquor flowed freely, without money and without price.

THE CONGRATULATORY MEETING AT COVINGTON—SPEECHES—ASSAULT ON A REPORTER.

Mr. ROBINSON, the United States Marshal, being loudly called for, took a position on the balcony of the Magnolia House, while the crowd gathered in the street below. He commenced by saying, "We in Ohio may well be proud this day that our sovereignty as a State has been maintained by vindicating the sovereignty of the State of Kentucky." [Applause.] He then denounced, in good round terms, the Abolitionists of Ohio—spoke of his own personal courage, and his determination to do his duty. He did not claim that he had in this case done anything more than his duty.

Mr. FINNELL was next called out. He said, that though Mr. ROBINSON claimed no credit for doing anything but his duty, yet, in doing that, he had well merited the commendation in the good book, of "Well done, good and faithful servant." [Applause.] He said he loved the Union, and that it was far dearer to him then than it was two hours ago. [Applause.] "You may talk as much as you please about the chivalry of Kentucky—I tell you the salvation of Kentucky, and of the South, and the continuance of our domestic institution, depends entirely upon the integrity and continuance of our Federal Union." [Tremendous applause.]

"FLINN" and "GAINES" were then loudly called for. FLINN came forward, and was introduced by Mr. FINNELL as the counsel of the Marshal. He made a "glorious Union" speech, but stopped short, and said he was dry, and must go down to get a drink. [Applause.]

Mr. GAINES was then called for.

Mr. ROBINSON came forward and apologized for Mr. GAINES' non-appearance by stating that he had been appointed a Committee of One to go over the way and invite Mr. JOLLIFFE to come over and get a drink.

This was received with shouts and laughter; but the multitude still persisted in calling "GAINES," and he finally came forward.

Mr. GAINES said, "I'm ten thousand times obliged to you, gentlemen, for your diligence in preserving the laws and carrying them out; but I am no speech-maker. Mr. FLINN will speak for me."

JACOB FLINN then said: He could assure them that no mercenary motive actuated Mr. GAINES in pursuing these slaves. It was a pure matter of principle with him, for they had cost him more money than would bowdler the whole street with wooly-heads.

As it was getting dark and the crowd began to disperse, our reporter then left. While he had been standing in the crowd, with his pencil in his hand, he frequently heard such remarks as "See that d—d Abolition reporter." "What business has he over here from Ohio?" but thought nothing of them. He had gone two or three blocks from the Magnolia House toward the river, when he was suddenly struck behind. He turned around, but was immediately surrounded by a crowd, struck by a number of persons, and knocked down. One respectable-looking man remonstrated with the crowd, but with no effect. They cried "Tar and feather him," "Duck him." "He's a d—d Abolitionist, give him hell." "Take him down to the river, and put him on a cake of ice, and let him go to the d—l." The last suggestion seemed to delight them, and they surrounded him and proceeded toward the river. He noticed a number of men in this crowd whom he had seen in the Court-rooms, during the trial of the case, serving as special Deputy Marshals from Kentucky.

Just as they reached the levee they were joined by a small party, some of them Deputy Marshals from Ohio, who had come over to assist in bringing over the fugitives. Mr. LEE, late deputy City Marshal of Cincinnati, recognized our reporter; the Ohio party drew their shooters and ordered the Kentuckians to stand back. They obeyed. But the moment the ferry boat had left the landing the Kentuckians crowded on the wharf boat and shotted their curses and threatenings, swearing that if they ever again caught the d—d abolition reporter on that side of the river they would kill him.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Buenos Ayres.

THE LAST INVASION BY ERCOZA—GOOD SOCIAL CONDITION—AFFAIRS AT MONTEVIDEO.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres, via England, to the 3d of January. It was generally believed that the negotiations of the Paraná would end in nothing. Everything was still and quiet. The *British Packet*, of Dec. 22, publishes the following:

"The arrival of PAUNERO was the great event of the week. He disembarked on the 19th, and in three or four days, and on the 24th we find him about the sources of the Arroyo del Medio, some 10 leagues inland, at the head of a party numbering upwards of 100, including BURTON, LASSELL, CLAYTON, LUMBRERAS, &c.

On this occasion, judging from their published correspondence, the Entrerios authorities on the frontier appear to have acted with spirit and energy, and gave us half as a welcome exemption of returning confraternity. Colonels OROZCO and CARDOSO advised of the assemblage, immediately started in pursuit, and to their cooperation the easy discomfiture of the enterprise must be mainly ascribed.

On the 24th a convoy of arms and ammunition, evidently intended for the invaders, was intercepted by Commandant CARDOSO, and the escort, consisting of an officer and eight men, made prisoners. This probably disconcerted the plan in a vital point; still, on the following morning, Christmas day, they crossed the Rubicon—that is, the Arroyo del Medio, the boundary line between this State and Santa Fé, thereby consummating the invasion.

Having arrived at the Canada del Arbolito, apparently without pursuit or molestation, they there halted; and on the afternoon of the same day the party, from some cause or other, broke up and dispersed. Of the dismal pateros, some must have re-crossed the Arroyo del Medio, for we hear of 30 being captured by the authorities of Santa Fé. Meanwhile, FLORES, with his staff and 60 followers, shaped a course southward, apparently in the direction of Cañada Honda. These are the essential facts, extracted from the series of communications that form the official bulletin published by the *Orendon*; in which, to be candid, we find some things we do not comprehend, and consequently cannot explain.

Nothing further is known of the movements of the invaders; but by the latest accounts they were still in the territory of the State; and, so far from being routed, had not even been attacked."

In the southern frontier Colonels GONSALES and OCAMPO, with a force of 1,800 men, had assumed the offensive, and penetrated into the desert to attack the Indians. Of the movements of Gen. HORNOS very little was said or known.

The monthly retrospect of affairs in Buenos Ayres for December, 1855, shows a decided languor in the local demand for manufactured goods. Little progress had been made in securing the frontiers against the Indians, although frequent invasions which had taken place showed the actual dangers which were to be apprehended.

The *British Packet*, after illustrating many of the commercial and other difficulties, under which the Buenos Ayreans are laboring, says:

"In short, the evils are becoming complicated and chronic, and it is not in one or two months that we must expect to cease from them. The demand for the Interior Provinces and the Republic of Paraguay, has also fallen off during the past month. The rumored collisions and the warlike preparations being made, may have had a share in bringing about this sorry result. In military equipments they were exhausting, perhaps forestalling the resources that should have been devoted to immigration, internal improvements, and the development of the productive industry that could alone sustain a healthy and profitable foreign commerce."

From Montevideo our advices state that disunion, anarchy and prostration appear to have reached a climax. Señor VENANA had arrived on his way to Rio Janeiro as Minister Plenipotentiary of Paraguay; and a similar mission had been confided to Gen. GUIDO, near the Government of Paraguay, as a representative of the Confederate Provinces.

News From Brazil.

THE CHOLERA—BRAZILIAN TRADE OF 1855—IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND COMMERCIAL ARRIVALS.

Intelligence from Rio is to the 14th of January. The cholera had disappeared from that capital, but had broken out in other portions of the Brazilian empire.

The commercial news for the month from Rio states that the sales in coffee were unimportant, dealers wanting higher prices in consequence of the news from Europe and the United States.

Dates from Bahia furnish intelligence to the 19th January. The Christmas holidays were hardly over, and business had scarcely been resumed. The market was superabundantly supplied with dry goods, flour and fish.

From Pernambuco we learn that the month ending Jan. 21, although interrupted by the holidays, had been an important business one, and imports and sales had been heavy.

DELIBERATE MURDER BY A FEMALE.—At about 1 o'clock this afternoon, as CHRISTIAN ESLINGER, residing at the southwest corner of Albemarle and Plowman streets, was at dinner, a woman named CATHARINE EISENBROCHER (who was on a visit to ESLINGER's wife, and partaking of the dinner prepared) deliberately rose from the table, and, approaching ESLINGER, plunged a sheath knife into his right side, under the fifth rib, causing his death in a few minutes thereafter. The knife was a new one, and was probably purchased for the purpose for which it was here used. No cause has yet been assigned for this murder—but, the parties being German, it was difficult to get at the facts. ESLINGER was about 35 years of age, and was regarded by his neighbors as an inoffensive man. The woman was committed to jail to await an examination.—*Baltimore Patriot*, 29th.

☞ The *Evening Press* is a new daily, published in Hartford on an "independent platform."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[The Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—Nos. 5 Hanover-st., and No. 181 Broadway.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Contested Election Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 2.

The Committee on Elections intend to make an elaborate report on REEDER's case on Tuesday, setting forth important facts which they expect to prove by living witnesses, and renewing the application for authority to send for persons and papers. STEPHENS, of Georgia, will make a minority report.

S.

Mr. Crampton and the Offer of Arbitration—Contract for the House Binding—The Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. CRAMPTON has written a note to the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, stating that he was not instructed by Lord CLARENDON to submit a proposition to arbitrate the Central American question, but only to inform Mr. MARCY that such a proposition had been made to Mr. BUCHANAN.

It was erroneously stated, a few days since, that Mr. WILLIAMS had sold out the contract for the House binding to Mr. FARNHAM. He has formed a partnership with Mr. FARNHAM for the execution of the work, and will remain identified with it to its completion.

The United States Treasurer reports that the amount subject to draft, in the various Treasuries, on the 25th ult., was $23,714,956.

British Diplomacy—Tampering with the Press—The British Public and the Enlistment Difficulty—Arbitration, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 1, 1856.

THE SHAME OF ENGLAND.

British diplomacy has often in times past been justly subject to suspicions not creditable to the diplomatic agents of the Crown: but the developments of the last few days must overwhelm the present Ministry of England with shame and contempt. This language may seem to be strong, but I cannot doubt it will be deemed justifiable by every clear-headed man who has read with care the correspondence in the enlistment case, and the still later development of yesterday in regard to the Central American question. The former discloses to the public view a long series of evasions and prevarications, disgraceful to England as they are insulting to the common sense of the United States. No one can doubt now that the British Government and their agents, CRAMPTON, BAROLAY, MATTHEW, and ROWCROFT, have been engaged in a carefully concocted though bungingly executed scheme to violate the law and sovereignty of the United States, and to cover it up and save themselves from the responsibility of their acts, by resort to impudent equivocations and bold assumptions, oft repeated, that black is white, and that darkness is light.

TAMPERING WITH THE PRESS.

Nor have they rested here,—but in the hope of stemming the tide of scorn which was likely to roll over them, the most strenuous efforts were made to mislead and so to quiet the Press, by assurances repeated over and over again,—and by ingenious devices to get these assurances before the conductors of the Public Press in such way as to [illegible] them and our Government, or between the two Governments themselves, showing that there was the least dissatisfaction with the conduct of the British officials. This correspondence never failed to battle against these assertions; and a comparison of the specific statements of fact which I made from time to time, with the official correspondence now public, and especially with reference to the cases of Messrs. CRAMPTON and BARCLAY, will show that your correspondent must have had sources of information worthy of entire confidence, and that he did not inconsiderately present such grave charges against high functionaries of a foreign Government, nor persist in pressing them, without *knowing* that time would vindicate his course. I call attention to the point now in no egotistic spirit, but *for* the purpose of bespeaking the confidence of your readers, when, in future controversies, your correspondent's assertions are again assailed with a pertinacity and positiveness bearing such marked semblance of injured innocence and truth.

THE RUSSIAN POLICY DESTROYED.

This enlistment controversy is a most important one, in many points. It is not merely a question of the reparation to be made to the United States for the infringement of our laws and of our national sovereignty; it has a world-wide interest, because its incidental tendency is to forever put an end to the practice which Great Britain has pursued in other countries during the present war, and which has heretofore constituted a part of her public policy—the practice of levying foreign mercenaries to fight her battles. The United States have in this affair made their points so distinctly and positively, they have so unanswerably demonstrated the unjustifiableness of the practice, that if the British Government could ever again think of condescending to it, the general sense of all the world would revolt against her pretensions. When her Foreign Legion Bill was pressed through Parliament, under the whip and spur of the War Party, it was ably resisted by the Earl of HARDWICKE and other statesmen, who opposed it as degrading and insulting to the people of England, and as a policy which could lead to no other than disgrace and dishonor. Experience has tested these predictions, and signally vindicated them. It is scarcely possible that the same policy can ever again be pursued; and hereafter England will be constrained to depend upon her own domestic resources for any war in which she may see fit to engage—and that necessity will of itself powerfully tend to promote the general peace, by depriving her of the capacity, by means of her mere wealth, to intervene when or where she wills, by means of hired soldiers, in the affairs of other nations. The day of the "Hessians" is past, let us hope, forever.

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND?

The enlistment correspondence of course goes out to England in the steamer of to-day. The British Press cannot avoid its republication; and thus the British public will be able to get at the truth of the affair. When they have read these documents, the People of England cannot fail to perceive that their Ministers have, in this affair, done gross injustice, not less to the United States than to Great Britain herself; and we may expect that the public sense of the country will compel Lord PALMERSTON and Lord CLARENDON to desist from the futile attempt to escape the responsibility of their own deplorable errors of judgment, either by suppression of the facts or denial of their force,—and that they will thus be compelled to repair the wrong which *they*, as Ministers and individuals, and not the *People* of England, have inflicted upon the United States.

MORE TRICKS OF DIPLOMACY.

The correspondence in relation to the Central American question, telegraphed you last night, is certainly very curious. Nobody that I have talked with believes the story that Mr. CRAMPTON "overlooked" the instructions of Lord CLARENDON to propose an arbitration, and that for this reason alone, that formal proposition was withheld so long. The more general opinion is that there was some private understanding between CRAMPTON and CLARENDON, that the dispatch in question was to be filed in the archives of the British Legation at Washington, to be used as a sort of "manufactured evidence" if it should ever be wanted. There is evidently diplomatic rascality here somewhere. Notice this point. On the 10th November last, CLARENDON instructed CRAMPTON to propose arbitration to Mr. MARCY. BUCHANAN was kept in profound ignorance of this fact until on the 8th of February, when in an interview with CLARENDON he was informed of it by the latter, as thus stated by Mr. BUCHANAN in his dispatch to Mr. MARCY:

"He then, for the first time, informed me that he had addressed a dispatch to Mr. CRAMPTON on the subject, with instructions to him to read it to you. He then sent for it and read it to me. I believe it is dated in November; but a copy being doubtless in your possession, it will speak for itself: *and he informed me that all you had said about it to Mr. Crampton was that the matter was in Mr. Buchanan's hands.*"

Now mark, that only on Wednesday last, at 11 o'clock at night, Mr. CRAMPTON communicated the dispatch referred to to Mr. MARCY, with an apology and excuse for *never having done so before.* Under these circumstances, how came CLARENDON to tell BUCHANAN, on the 8th February, in effect that CRAMPTON and MARCY had had an interview on the subject, and that the American Secretary of State had only said the matter was entirely in Mr. BUCHANAN's hands? Here is a palpable inconsistency, once difficult to explain in a manner honorable to British diplomacy. If these strictures affecting the character of Mr. CRAMPTON or of CLARENDON are deemed harsh, I think I may refer confidently, for vindication, to the evidence of their preeminence to diplomatic falsehood furnished by the Enlistment correspondence.

WILL OR OUGHT ARBITRATION BE ACCEPTED?

But the proposition for an arbitration of the Central American question has been made at last. Will it be accepted? I think not; and for one, I sincerely hope not. There is no power in Europe to whose arbitration we could safely trust ourselves, unless it be to that of Switzerland. The political interests of every other power of Europe are identical as against the United States—and to trust our case to any one of them, would be to submit our clear rights and interests to the adjudication of a court already committed against us. As to Switzerland, it is questionable whether England would assent to her arbitration; and even if she would, it is doubtful whether we ought burden that little isolated and feeble Republic with the responsibility of deciding so important a question between two great powers, and of braving the danger which she would necessarily incur should she anger the monarchical powers surrounding her, by deciding the question at issue, in favor of Republican America. Better declare the treaty null and void, at once, and make treaties with the Central American States recognizing their territorial and sovereign rights in defiance of the absurd pretensions of England,—far better do this than submit the issue to arbitration. But better than all will it be to insist upon the observance of the Treaty,—back England out of the false position in which PALMERSTON has placed her, and so check the march of British aggression, and obtain a guarantee that British diplomacy shall be conducted for the future, at least with the United States, on the principles of common sense and common honesty.

I should really like to know what has become of two of my letters during the last week. Have they gone to hunt up some of their predecessors who were never seen after entering one of Postmaster CAMPBELL's mail-bags? I fear so,—and shall consequently despair of them.

S.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON IN REPLY TO A FRIEND IN THIS CITY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: Though confined to my room by sickness, I take the earliest opportunity of answering your letter of the 26th inst.

* * * * * * *

There never was any personal quarrel between me and Sir HENRY L. BULWER. He never wrote me any such letter as you speak of, asking me to retract anything, and of course I never wrote to him any such letter in reply as you mention. The story which you say is told of my having written to Sir HENRY L. BULWER demanding satisfaction is also a

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I never boasted of having outwitted him, and I do not believe that he ever boasted that he had outwitted me. To the charge of the villainous writer who first said that our Government was overreached in the Treaty. On the other hand, Lord CLARENDON, in his correspondence with Mr. BUCHANAN, contends that under the American construction of the Treaty, (which, by the way, is the construction which not Americans only, but all disinterested men who have examined it, have put upon it,) it is "unilateral," and divests Great Britain of rights of which there is no equivalent surrendered on our part.

The correspondence of Lord CLARENDON and Mr. BUCHANAN has substantially exhausted the argument on the subject of the treaty. It is marked by ability on both sides; and I take it for granted that some scribblers on our side of the water, presumed to have discovered new facts to operate against their own country, and in doing so, they have invented excuses for the violation of the treaty by the British Government, to which the British Minister has not ventured to resort. I do not believe the British Government will adhere to their own construction of the Convention, however much they may be aided here.

I have suffered all misrepresentations to pass unnoticed as an exercise of the power of those who make them public, sometimes to a public benefit; but that is a task which I leave to others.

My health has been wretchedly bad during several weeks. I have been unable to attend the sessions of the Senate, being confined to a sick room.

I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Inauguration of the Beethoven Statue in Boston.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 2.

The inauguration of the Beethoven statue took place on Saturday evening at the Music Hall. There was a large attendance, numbering about three thousand persons.

Mr. W. W. STORY delivered an appropriate prologue, with the first words of which the statue was unveiled amid repeated rounds of applause. A concert followed, but the music, although entirely BEETHOVEN's, failed to create enthusiasm. "Violini Concerto" was the only piece which was warmly applauded.

Mr. PERKINS, the donor of the statue, played in the fantasie, and was most enthusiastically received.

The performances were generally moderate in excellence.

C. S.

News from Salt Lake, Kansas, &c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 1.

The mail which left Salt Lake in December reached Independence on the 25th ult. News unimportant. The party were greatly detained by snow, the average depth of which was from two to three feet. They reached Fort Laramie Jan. 1. At Forts Laramie and Kearney they were trying to protect the troops against the intensity of the weather. At Independence, a dispatch had been received to send the militia to the border counties, and they would rendezvous at Fort Scott.

Intelligence from Kansas to the 20th ult. states that the Kickapoos had commenced making preparations to drive the Free-State men from their claims.

Navigation Resumed.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 2.

The Norfolk steamer arrived here at noon today, after a passage of 18 hours. A large number of vessels are beating up the Bay. The Wheeling River is clear of ice—no damage done.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 2.

Navigation is resumed on the Delaware.

Marine Disasters.

THE BRIG LINDEN ASHORE—THE SCHOONER GENERAL CLINCH.

HIGHLANDS OF NEVASINK, Sunday, March 2.

The brig *Linden* came ashore one mile north of Squan Inlet, at about 2 o'clock this morning. She belongs to New-Orleans, and is loaded with sugar and molasses. She is full of water, with her bows on the beach. The crew were all saved. No other vessels are ashore north of Squan Inlet.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 1.

The schooner *General Clinch*, from Boston for New-York, put into Stonington yesterday, leaking badly, having struck on Watch Hill.

Acquittal of Lakeman at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, March 1.

LAKEMAN, the mate of the ship *Ariel*, who has been on trial here for the murder of Captain RAYNE, has been acquitted. All the parties indicted for the crime have now been tried and acquitted.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, March 1.

COTTON has been in moderate demand during the week, and sold at unchanged prices. WOOL—The market has been firm and active at an advance. Sales for the week, 17,400 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Prices firm and stock light. Sales 4,400 pieces.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 1.

Our COTTON market has advanced ¼c., and with sales to-day of 2,500 bales.

Imports at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 1.

The following is a statement of the imports of foreign goods at this port for the week ending Feb. 29:

Dry Goods	$234,609	Wool	$38,807
Iron and Steel	38,159	Linseed	49,721
Sugar	97,075	Saltpetre	19,494
Molasses	44,816	Gunny cloth and bags	25,269
Hides and Skins	55,239	Other articles	100,866
Hair	26,462		
Total			$716,447

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 1.

Stocks are steady; quotations as follows: Pennsylvania Fives, 98; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Long Island, 16¾; Morris Canal, 15¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

Additional News.

The royal mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived in Boston at 1½ o'clock on Saturday, and her mails were forwarded over the New-Haven Road by the train which left Boston for New-York last evening, but they had not arrived in this City up to the time of going to press.

Captain WIGEMAN, of the *America*, says there is no truth in the report of there having been seen a steamer, on the third day out of the *America* from Liverpool, heading towards St. George's Channel, as was reported from Halifax.

The *America* reports having passed on Wednesday, Feb. 20, in lat. 50°19', lon. 29°54', a large steamer, with two funnels, bound East, supposed to have been the *Fulton*.

The *America* encountered large fields of ice during the voyage, and on the 25th ult. passed a large field, and clear water could not be seen to the north from the masthead.

Captain WIGEMAN thinks that if the *Pacific* got into the ice she will yet be heard from.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Count CAVOUR arrived in Paris yesterday. The sudden fall in the English funds yesterday was announced by telegraph to the Paris Bourse, and produced something like a panic. The cause was not known at first, and reports were circulated attributing the decline of the English funds to a complete rupture with the United States; to disturbances in the large towns; to the fall of the Palmerston Cabinet, and to other improbable circumstances. The alarm diminished towards the latter part of the day.

The *Assemblée National* contains an article in which an attempt is made to inspire distrust concerning the defensive works in the course of construction at Portsmouth. It says they cannot be intended as a protection against either a Russian or an American fleet.

It is said that a difference has arisen in the Sardinian Cabinet on the question of concession to the Holy See. M. DE CAVOUR, the Prime Minister, is in favor of this policy, while M. RATTAZZI, Minister of the Interior, contends that it would be a display of foolishness not warranted by the circumstances.

The Flood in the Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The coming down of this ice was one of the most striking events of the break-up. A heavy gorge at some higher point had given way; the water, and ice above the gorge had accumulated enormously, and the consequence was the rushing down of a perfect torrent of water, carrying in the most impetuous manner, and whirling along immense quantities of ice (mostly broken, but some of it in large fields) at a vast rate. Some old river men say they never saw so rapid a current on the Ohio.

Immediately before this descent, the *Jacob Strader* had left her moorings on this side, to seek safety at the mouth of the Licking. As she was entering the mouth, the entrance of ice came down, the *Strader* was struck, but no serious damages inflicted. The escape was a narrow one. Had the immense torrent reached the Licking a few minutes earlier, the *Strader* would have been taken by the broadside, and must have been destroyed. Some other boats moored below the *Strader*, from the foot of Broadway and Sycamore to the Licking, which is now crowded with boats.

On passing down the levee, a singular collection of wet merchandise, broken chimnies, pieces of machinery, doors, shutters, broken furniture, pilot wheels, and other similar objects, were seen piled up opposite the wrecked boats. They were being rapidly carted off, as the possibility of a sudden rise in the river, made it unsafe to leave anything on the banks.

Wreckers were hard at work on the broken boats, removing every object of value, and cutting up and carrying off the material of which the boats were built. Dutch and Irish, in crowds, contended with the ice-laden stream for the spoils. Boys were fishing up skates, broken table-legs and bed-posts, boards and other wash, with long poles, and even venturing life in skiffs in search of empty barrels.

It is hoped the worst may be past. The ice now coming will be broken by previously. The Licking has ceased running out, and does not throw the descending ice on our shores. The ice now coming from above will arrive from a greater distance, and will be less firm when it reaches us. At the breaking up of the many gorges above, the ice is shattered and made less dangerous. There may be more accidents, but we hope the heaviest troubles are over.

Col. Benton Against Abolishing Slavery in Missouri.

From the National Intelligencer.

C-STREET, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: Will you please give this note a place in your *Intelligencer*, (a paper whose function corresponds with its title, that of giving national information,) for the purpose of correcting a reference to me, reported to have been made by Mr. HORACE GREELEY, of New-York, in the Pittsburg Convention, to the effect that I was in favor of abolishing slavery in the State of Missouri? As I never spoke a word with Mr. GREELEY on the subject of slavery, he must have got his information from some third person, and from some one who is ignorant of my whole language and conduct upon the subject. Now it so happens that there is a clause in the Constitution of the State of Missouri which forbids the Legislature to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners; and it further so happens that I was much instrumental (though not a member of the Convention) in getting that clause put in, and for the express purpose of keeping slavery agitation out of the State. Some few years ago there was a movement in the State to abolish that clause. I condemned that movement, and for the same reason: to keep slavery agitation out of the State. And now, if anything could be added to increase the misfortune of that State, it would be to add an inside slavery agitation to the outside one which prevails on her border.

Respectfully, gentlemen, your obliged fellow-citizen,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Burning of the Ship Telegraph.

From the Savannah Georgian, Feb. 22.

At an early hour yesterday morning, intelligence was brought to the city that the ship *Telegraph*, Capt. FREEMAN, was on fire. Orders were immediately issued, and "Washington" and "Young America," fire companies, were gotten ready on the shortest notice, and by the steamer *Lamar* and schooner *Lamar* taken to the scene of disaster.

Upon the arrival of the engines, the forward deck was completely burnt off, and the foremast cut away. The vessel was finally scuttled. A part of her cargo, which was flour, is burnt, and the other part badly damaged. The vessel is now lying on her bottom off Tybee.

The fire, we understand, was discovered at 1 o'clock. The crew succeeded in getting out three lines from the forward hatch. It is believed the fire originated in some tar, which had leaked from a barrel on the forward deck. The Telegraph put in here some months ago, in distress, from New-Orleans, with a cargo of flour, bound to Antwerp. She was a fine vessel, about 500 tons, and of a large class. Messrs. Fleming, Kay & Co. were her consignees.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES.

Progress Towards Peace.

NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

By the United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Capt. LINES, from Havre and Southampton, with the French and English mails, we receive our usual dispatches and newspapers from our Correspondent at Southampton, giving information to the 16th February.

The *Arago* has brought three dispatches—one from the British Government to the Minister at Washington, one from Mr. BUCHANAN, and one from Mr. MASON.

The Hermann from New-York to Bremen with the German, French and English mails, arrived at Southampton on the 9th. After sending her passengers on her voyage the following day. The *America* arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

There is no news by this arrival in reference to the diplomatic difficulties between the United States and England. The moderation of tone observed by Lord PALMERSTON in his speech to the House of Commons on the 6th, caused a general feeling of satisfaction, and the advices received from that city were also favorably interpreted. Any direct war between the two countries had disappeared.

A dispatch from Constantinople of the 31st ult. states that the Conference had been there again closed for the present, but will be resumed at least as Lord STRATFORD has received further instructions. Prussia was not represented in the Conference, but did she make any claim to be so. M. TITOFF has consented that the important questions relative to the right of property for European vessels be considered separately. The Porte admits the principle of the right of property for European, but without that the Christians should be liable to intrusion

NICARAGUA AND THE FILLIBUSTERS

The "Grey-Eyed Man" and His Army.

Incidents on the San Juan River—Lake Nicaragua—Officers of the Nicaraguan Army—Kinney, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

GRANADA, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1856.

Three hundred and thirty-three years ago, GIL GONSALES DE AVILA, a Spanish adventurer, first opened to discovery that rich and fertile tract of land, situated between San Juan del Norte, on the Atlantic, and Realejo on the Pacific Ocean. A warlike tribe of Indians then inhabited that territory, which it was necessary for him not only to subdue, but, in fact, to exterminate, before he could obtain possession of their lands. In this he was completely successful; and, having penetrated to the very heart of the country, he founded, in the year 1530, the city of Granada. He had previously called the country Nicaragua, that being the name of a famous Indian warrior whom he had destroyed.

Towards the close of the year 1855, your correspondent landed at San Juan del Norte, for the purpose of joining that illustrious emulator of AVILA, General WILLIAM WALKER. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that I found there had been some little improvement in the appearance of the country since the advent of the great Spanish Filibuster of 1525. Landing at Punta Arenas, I perceived evidences of American skill and industry in the extensive workshops of the Transit Company, under the supervision of their agents, Messrs. SCOTT and A. C. HUTCHINSON. Here they manufacture their own steamboats for river and lake navigation, in addition to their business of transportation, which is of almost laborious character. There are some twenty Americans constantly employed here, and their appearance sufficiently evidences the general healthiness of the climate and situation.

THE KINNEY "EXPEDITION."

On the opposite shore of the bay is Greytown, the scene of the memorable *coup d'état* of FRANKLIN PIERCE. This was at one time a flourishing town, wealthy, by comparison with South American cities, and possessed of sufficient business to support a numerous population. Since the bombardment, however, it has been reduced to extreme poverty, and the absence of any trade gives it a dreary, deserted appearance.

At the point of debarkation our attention is arrested by a flagstaff from which floats the Mosquito colors; a little beyond this, to the right, a very small American flag, on a very tall pole, marks the house of Colonel KINNEY. In this direction we accordingly turn, and find a small frame-building, furnished in the New-England cottage style. The first floor is occupied by the printing office of the *Central American*, while the second or attic story comprises the establishment of Colonel H. L. KINNEY. This man is sufficiently well known, in one respects, to the public. He was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and afterwards a frontiersman in Western Texas. Serving in the Mexican war, he acquired the rank of Colonel, and returning to Corpus Christi at the termination of the war, settled on a small plantation. In connection with FERGUSON WEBSTER and J. W. FARMER, he got up the "Nicaragua Land and Mining Company," and after considerable difficulty succeeded in reaching Greytown with a few followers. Here he has since continued to locate, sending out flattering descriptions of the country, for the purpose of obtaining an emigration to clear the land which he claims under the shepherd grant, and to which in reality he has not the slightest title. And in fact, even if the title were good, the land, except for the purpose of cutting the wood, is utterly worthless. Numerous persons have been thus enticed to join what he terms his expedition, and after having expended everything of which they are possessed, find themselves without means, in a most inhospitable and unhealthy country, where there is no possible way of earning a respectable livelihood, and without the means of returning, if the fever should spare them to do so. Two-thirds of those who became members of the "Kinney Union" now occupy in death the lands to which they came in the pride of youth and strength, and animated by the delusive hope of founding a home of ease and competence. And those who live, some eight or ten in number, are sickly, drunken wretches who spend their days in idleness, and their nights in debauchery. Beyond the pale of civilization, and almost of humanity, they seem to have renounced all claims to the respect of the world, and abandoned themselves to filthiness, misery, and despair.

It is charitable to suppose that Mr. KINNEY has been afflicted with insanity. During my interview with him, he expressed himself in such a wild manner as to convince me that his reason was not firmly seated. He spoke of owning millions of acres in Texas; of his haciendas crowded with cattle, his plantations stocked with slaves, and of associations in the United States, which it is impossible he could ever have enjoyed. Then, he claims nearly the entire Mosquito coast as his property, and says he is now negotiating with Great Britain to recognize the Government which he is about to establish! He entertains a jealous and violent hatred of General WALKER, and absolutely becomes fiery when speaking of him. He threatens, that if over the illustrious Walking Billy should come down to Greytown he will "shoot him as he would a skunk." The comparison is suggestive, although it can scarcely be regarded as peculiarly complimentary.

ON THE RIVER—DEATH OF LYNE.

Disgusted with my visit to Greytown, the points of which I have thus briefly given, I embarked on board the river boat connecting with the *Star of the West*. The first boat had already started with the California passengers, and I thus found myself compelled to take the filibuster packet, surrounded by the recruits sent out for WALKER. The men were a tolerably hard looking set, and I recognise many of the Sixth Ward short boys among the number. There was "Corky Jack," a notorious New-York thief, "Goggles," "Simple Dick" and "Lyne," with about twenty-five others, under the command of Councilman KERRIGAN. I surmised that the passage up would not be very monotonous, and in the end, my surmises proved tolerably correct.

You are aware that in the vicinity of San Juan there are no cultivated lands. It is a low, unhealthy country, thickly interspersed with lagoons and sand flats, the banks of the river for a considerable distance being covered with *canadotte*, or tall grass, only tenanted by the iguana and alligator. From this rank waste of foliage arise mists of miasma, which breed the pestilence that proves so fatal to strangers. After passing over about ten miles we find ourselves in the most beautiful portion of the river. On either hand, the bank is embowered in foliage—bright, healthful and beautiful. The mahogany tree, rose, satin, black cedar, brasilet, lima, and every species of valuable timber, form combinations of foliage wonderful for their brilliancy and massiveness. Here and there is scattered the *briba*, or wild cotton tree, looming up like a fat giant, and covered with creepers, the most prominent of which is the mystical sensitive plant. Around us, wild turkeys, parrots, macaws, and troops of monkeys, keep up a constant chattering. I observed, also, a number of cujeies and danimoes. Occasionally, we came across an opening in the forest where a few *pescavies*, or wild hogs, lay reposing from the heat of the day. And thus, amid the beauties of this vast garden, passed the day, our frail boat pursuing its tortuous passage towards Castillo. Anon, the sun disappeared behind the trees; broad bands of purple and gold extended, like ribbons of flame, from one end to the other of the expansive horizon; and night slowly drew, one by one, her curtains of black gauze over the world.

In the meantime, the "recruits" had not evinced much docility. Their first exploit was to take possession of the bar; beat the bar-keeper, and get independently tight. LYNE was the head devil in these proceedings, and Mr. Councilman KERRIGAN acted his part with characteristic blackguardism. They rioted in intoxication during the day and night, and during their mad debauchery committed numerous outrages upon their fellow passengers. One especially, a quiet-looking young fellow, named THOMAS H. CRAIG, a native of TEXAS, seemed singled out as the victim of their coarse taste and insolent allusions. This he bore very quietly; but during the night, LYNE and some others robbed him of nearly all his traveling expenses, containing his money, and this aroused the evil passions which he had for so long a time held in check. Early in the morning, just previous to our arrival at Castillo, my attention was attracted by loud words passing between the two, and I arrived on deck in time to see LYNE, who was a powerful man, in a menacing manner. Others of the party raised billets of wood, from the wood-pile, and surrounded CRAIG.

"Go in, LYNE," said Corky Jack, and LYNE, following his advice, made a spring upon the Texan. But in the twinkling of an eye CRAIG drew a revolver from his belt; two shots were fired almost simultaneously, the bullets entering LYNE's heart. He doubled himself in two, and there, with incredible speed, ran twice around the boiler of the boat. Immediately after he fell into KERRIGAN's arms.

"The ——— has shot me, Jim," he said; shot me right here,—do you think I can get over it?"

The next moment he stiffened in death.

There was an end to rampant blackguardism among the filibusters after this event. CRAIG was put under arrest, but was subsequently acquitted, and the body of LYNE was buried in the old Spanish burial-ground near the Castle. He did not live to claim his two hundred and fifty acres, but slept (let us hope in peace) upon a little patch six foot by four, among the filibusters of an anterior age.

CASTILLO VIEJO.

There is no means of discovering the year in which this fortification was erected. It was, however, reconstructed by the Spaniards in 1747, and captured by the English, 1780. Portions of it are yet in a good state of preservation; as the Chapel, causeway, fosse and dezarmments. It is now garrisoned by a company of Gen. WALKER's men, under the command of Capt. AVERET and Lieut. HALL. On landing, my attention was attracted to a body of men, neatly attired in a plain but serviceable uniform, wearing a hat-band on which was stamped a crest—the five volcanoes, with a rising sun—and the words,

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

These were the soldiers of the Republic. Above the battlements of the Castle waved a flag with three stripes—blue, white and blue—the national colors of Nicaragua.

You are, perhaps, aware that it is necessary for the passengers to change boats at this place, on account of the rapids. Thus, quite a little town has sprung up, under the patronage of California passengers, and three fine hotels now give the place a decidedly American appearance. A small railroad has been laid down by the Transit Company, and everything that could possibly continue to the comfort and safety of the route has been effected under the superintendence of Mr. SCOTT.

LAKE NICARAGUA.

From Castillo the scenery of the river increases in beauty, until we reach that point where it opens into Lake Nicaragua. Upon a rising knoll is situated Fort San Carlos, another outpost in the hands of American troops. Here is stationed the Louisiana Company, commanded by Captain LEWIS, and here was formerly the Spanish Admiral or Custom-House.

Rarely, indeed, have I beheld a scene so varied and beautiful as that which here greeted the eye. The broad lake, still and transparent as a sheet of glass, dotted with fruitful islands, like emeralds set on a shield of purest azure; in the distance the volcanic mountains, Orosi, Omotepee and Madeira, like faint pencilings upon the sky, which was then assuming a roseate blush from the rays of the setting sun. And when, a few hours later, the moon arose, the enchantment of the scene was heightened by the soft lustre of her beams, and the mysteriously commingled light and shade.

In the morning, the sun looked out as round, plump, blushing, and beautiful as a young girl caught napping over a half-made toilet, but it was not too soon for me to catch—not its first ray, for the sun here has no first ray. In the morning it sends no *avant courriers* to tell its coming; neither at eve does it leave one lingering ray behind to solace us for a season after its departure, but it comes and goes unheralded. It is night, and then daylight; and night succeeds the day so suddenly, that one is often caught preparing themselves for an evening stroll, or sail by a pitchy darkness, when they fancied they might depend upon at least a good hour of daylight.

On reaching Virgin Bay, we bade adieu to our Californian companions, who mounted their mules, and set out across the Isthmus for San Juan del Sur. I was received by Mr. CROMWELL, the Agent of the Nicaragua Company, at whose hospitable mansion I awaited the arrival of the steamer *La Virgen*, which was to transport our party to Granada. Late in the afternoon she arrived, and we continued on our journey. The following morning we arrived in the Capital.

THE CITY OF GRANADA.

At the base of the volcanic mountain Mamobacho, a confused mass of Moresque and incongruous architecture arrests the traveler's attention. This is the City of Granada, formerly regarded as the Gibraltar of Central America. It once contained thirty thousand inhabitants, which war and pestilence have since reduced to six thousand. The greater portion of the city is in ruins. The Cathedral, Church of Nuestra Senora de Mercedes, and the Convent and Church of San Francisco, formerly constituted the architectural beauties of the place; the devastations of a perpetual civil war has since destroyed their beauties and reduced them to the condition of heaps of picturesque but valueless ruins. Portions of each are now used as barracks for the American troops. The Parochial Church, in the Plaza, and the President's house, now occupied by Gen. WALKER, are the only buildings of consequence in a state of preservation. Scarcely a house in the city but has stood more than one siege, and everywhere the walls are riddled with bullet holes and begrimmed with powder.

"THE GRAY-EYED MAN."

It was at first difficult for me to realize that the little, insignificant-looking individual to whom I was introduced by our Minister, Mr. WHEELOCK, was the General WILLIAM WALKER, whom I had learned to regard as the Prince of Filibusters. He is rather below the medium height, very spare in figure, but with a well-developed chest and shoulders; straight yellow hair, very thin, and worn extremely short. His complexion is light, or what you would term sandy, and his features rather void of expression. In the eye of this man, however, is embodied his character. Large, and of a light gray color, and projecting in such a way as to appear pointed. From the moment his glance first rests upon you, you will feel that he is as cognizant of every weak point in your nature as you are yourself. They are, in fact, remarkable eyes, and we are led to believe, look out from a mind and soul as remarkable as themselves.

There is a strange tradition current among the Indians of this country, which they say has been handed down to them through generations. It is to the effect that a regenerator was to come among them in the future; a man who was to deliver them from tyranny and oppression, and whom they were to recognize by his large, gray eyes. This prophetic legend is well known to many Spanish natives of Nicaragua, and it is religiously believed by them. And they believe, too, that the prophecy is fulfilled. The "Gray-eyed Man" has come. He has come not as an Attila or a Genseric; but as a friend to the oppressed and a protector to the helpless and unoffending. The prophecy is deemed by the Indians as fulfilled; for last week I saw in Granada a delegation of them, who visited the city only to obtain an interview with General WALKER. They were charmed by his gentle reception, and offered to him their heartfelt thanks for their liberation from oppression and for the present quiet state of their country. They laid at his feet the simple offerings of their fruits and fields, and hailed him as the "Gray-eyed Man" as long and anxiously waited for by their fathers. There is in these facts a tinge of romance almost too charming to be real; but it is not to be denied that Gen. WALKER has won more on the hearts of the natives by his justice and generosity than by the sword. They know and have seen that he only wars upon oppression, tyranny and rapine, and will prove the ready defender of innocence and encouragement of industry and virtue.

THE ARMY OF GENERAL WALKER.

The American portion of the Army now numbers 1,500 men. Of these 300 are stationed at Leon; 200 at Virgen; 50 at San Carlos; 70 at Castillo; 50 at San Juan del Sur; 30 at Matagalpa; 60 at Rivas, and

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The Secret Understanding between France and Russia.

Vienna (Feb. 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

The incubus which now weighs upon the minds of Austrian politicians is *the Russo-French alliance, which they see looming in the distance*, but the Emperor NAPOLEON, who must be well informed of what is passing in the world, cannot think of making Russia his mainstay, the prop of his dynasty. The Russian Court looks on the present ruler of the French as neither more nor less than a fortunate adventurer, and LOUIS NAPOLEON cannot be ignorant that the Russian Grand Dukes received positive orders from their late father on all occasions to treat the Count DE CHAMBORD as the King of the French, and that they never failed to give him the title of Majesty, and to insist on his taking the place of honor.

Reception of the Peace News by the Armies in the Crimea.

The *Courrier de Marseille*, of the 10th inst., publishes the following intelligence from the Crimea, dated 29th ult.:

"The news of the acceptance of the Austrian ultimatum was at last announced to the army on the 22d, and only became known at Kamiesch on the evening of that day. The delay in the reception of the dispatch was occasioned by the rupture of the submarine telegraph. The news, contrary to our expectation, produced very little sensation. It did not impart to the camp a greater degree of animation than usual, and appeared to have no influence on the interests of the Kamiesch merchants. This fact is accounted for by the general incredulity with which the reestablishment of peace was received. 'Nobody,' says our correspondent, 'even believes in the conclusion of an armistice, for warlike preparations are proceeding with unabated activity. No reliance is placed in the sincerity of Russia.' Those gentlemen of St. Petersburg,' exclaimed one of our officers, 'Are making game of us with their conferences. Those,' pointing to the northern forts, which continued to fire upon Sebastopol, 'are the pacific dispatches addressed to us by the Czar.' The Russians have not interrupted that cannonade since the 16th, and for some days Fort Constantine has poured in a still greater number of its innocuous projectiles.

Are we to infer from that increased uproar that the Russians know nothing of what is going on, or that they are glad of the opportunity to get rid of their ammunition? There is nothing changed in the camp, where the greatest tranquillity prevails. It was lately rumored, and to-day it is generally credited, that a corps of army of 40,000 men, is to quit the Crimea for a destination still kept secret. This corps will form a complete army, and the regiments composing it are said to be already named. Attempts have been made to disturb the monotony of camp by fresh alerts, to which the reports of deserters have given rise, but most of these men adduce such bad reasons to justify their desertion that we are inclined to believe that they are sent by the enemy to spread alarm among the Allies. We did not require those alerts to hold ourselves on the qui vive, and we consequently begin to pay little or no attention to the statements of those deserters. The last dock has not yet been blown up in consequence of the difficulties experienced by our miners. The weather is still fine, and the sanitary condition of the troops slightly affected by recent atmospheric variations, is satisfactory."

Fashions for March.

That miserable old howler, the god Æolus, with his griping Mærall, Jack Frost, has kept all the delightful anticipations of fresh fashions under a cloud. The pretty bonnets are lying *perdu* in the milliner's band-boxes, ready to be displayed at the first reliable symptoms of pleasant weather. The ladies, as one of the *artistes* exclaimed the other day, "will look perfectly stunning" under the light of a Spring sun, as they move forward under the glancing, glittering of crystal drops, besprinkled plentifully, in imitation of the bright dews of Nature, among the rose-buds and grass sprays, which form a portion of the ornaments on the hats, caps, and head-dresses of the fair charmers of society.

From the endless variety of styles, all faces, figures, and complexions may be suited. The arbitrary rules which were once in vogue with Mistress Fashion are done away, and every woman, be she thin or thick, short or tall, blonde or brunette, young or beyond it, will find her *modiste* and milliner ready to make a study of her face and figure, for her best personal advantage, both as to color and the shape of her dress and bonnet, as faithfully as an ambitious artist would employ himself in the designing of a picture and showing it up in the best light. This is as it should be. Women are not all rivals in symmetry and form of the Venus *di Medicis*. Flounces and treble skirts, which suit a tall figure, are little becoming to one of "diminished beauty," while the full bust of some *petite* figures requires not the aid of Grecian folds across the *corsage*, which slender forms may call in use to give the *air distingué*.

Chapeaux are are creeping slowly into their proper places, thus depriving impudent lounsers from ogling the revealed charms of our mothers, sisters and sweethearts. We do not presume to blame anybody for looking at loveliness with a respectful consideration, or even a rodned enthusiasm, but the chances are becoming beautifully less with the changes of fashion; for to wear the hat off the head, except in concert-rooms and at places of public amusement, will soon be deemed wholly out of *ton*. The true *artiste* in modes will be discovered by the formation of the Spring shapes. Our climate, and the glare of our vertical sun do not ermit the extremes of Parisian modes to hold a place for any long time, when serious inconvenience and destruction of the complexion are the consequences. The *chapeau ought to be some little protection against* sun and wind; and a lady is ten times more fascinating under a modest bonnet than she can be when displaying a questionable profile by suspending an artificial deformity at the back of the head, which is a decided pull-back to anything short of a crane's neck.

Pattern dresses, either in flowers or border around the skirt, are greatly the rage, and of every imaginable shade of color. By Jason! never was the fleece of gold more needful than at this present Leap year, to support the magnificence of a lady's toilette—for the elaborate groupings of velvet, rich laces, and luxuriant flowers, charmingly rivaling the handiwork of nature, make one grand *sortie de bal* of almost fabulous costliness. So, therefore, let gold grow in the mine-cave, veining it with light, that beauty may not sigh in vain for the incalculable and unnameable adornments, lending ideal elegance to each reality.

The *coiffures* for full dress are composed of flowers, blonde and long crape leaves, intermingled with sprigs of grass, brilliant with diamonds. At least this is the reigning Paris style, and beautiful it is, as the gems are not a bad imitation of fresh-wept dews. They are worn quite at the back of the head, the pendants, with their jeweled tips, drooping low over the neck and shoulders. The effect is surprisingly pretty.

Corsages are worn very low, with a proclivity to a winging width across the chest, which is gained by bias lappels, extending from the girdle of the corsage in front over the shoulders, and down the back to meet the girdle again. These, elegantly trimmed, lend an airy lightness to the figure, and give healthiness of expression to a slightly deficient bust.

For heavy dressings *velvets* are most worn—the lighter ones blonde and crape ribbons.

Shawls will usurp the place of mantillas during the next month. This was to have been expected. They are more graceful than any out dragoon as yet devised. The patterns of the silks are numerous in the extreme—exquisite in fabric, and delicate in texture.

In gaiters for ladies an important change is at hand. Except in wet weather, the high-heeled fine

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Consolidation of Parties.

The Washington *Union* of Saturday says:

"The Democratic party is the only party which has a national organization. It is the only party which has a national character. It is the only party which has a national policy. It is the only party which has a national history. It is the only party which has a national destiny. It is the only party which has a national mission. It is the only party which has a national duty to perform. It is the only party which has a national interest to subserve. It is the only party which has a national flag to unfurl. It is the only party which has a national banner to display. It is the only party which has a national motto to inscribe upon its banner. It is the only party which has a national platform to stand upon. It is the only party which has a national creed to profess. It is the only party which has a national conscience to satisfy. It is the only party which has a national heart to feel. It is the only party which has a national head to think. It is the only party which has a national hand to work. It is the only party which has a national eye to watch over the common interests. It is the only party which has a national ear to hear the petitions of the people. It is the only party which has a national voice to proclaim the principles of free government. It is the only party which has a national spirit to animate its members. It is the only party which has a national existence to perpetuate its organization. It is the only party which has a national power to defend the Constitution. It is the only party which has a national arm to enforce the laws. It is the only party which has a national sword to conquer a peace. It is the only party which has a national shield to protect the weak. It is the only party which has a national bosom to shelter the persecuted. It is the only party which has a national hospitality to welcome the stranger. It is the only party which has a national liberality to appreciate merit. It is the only party which has a national justice to award the prize. It is the only party which has a national magnanimity to spare the vanquished. It is the only party which has a national courage to defy danger. It is the only party which has a national fortitude to endure disaster. It is the only party which has a national firmness to withstand opposition. It is the only party which has a national patriotism to love the country. It is the only party which has a national affection to cherish the Union. It is the only party which has a national wisdom to preserve the Constitution. It is the only party which has a national virtue to obey the laws. It is the only party which has a national reverence to worship God. It is the only party which has a national faith to trust in Providence. It is the only party which has a national hope to look to the future. It is the only party which has a national charity to cover the faults of its enemies. It is the only party which has a national love to embrace its friends. It is the only party which has a national sympathy to feel for the oppressed. It is the only party which has a national tear to shed for the afflicted. It is the only party which has a national blessing to bestow upon the deserving. It is the only party which has a national curse to hurl upon the wicked. It is the only party which has a national reward to give to the faithful. It is the only party which has a national punishment to inflict upon the guilty. It is the only party which has a national life to live. It is the only party which has a national death to die. It is the only party which has a national resurrection to rise again. It is the only party which has a national immortality to enjoy. It is the only party which has a national heaven to go to. It is the only party which has a national hell to shun. It is the only party which has a national devil to fear. It is the only party which has a national God to worship. It is the only party which has a national Saviour to adore. It is the only party which has a national Redeemer to trust. It is the only party which has a national Judge to dread. It is the only party which has a national Father to love. It is the only party which has a national Mother to cherish. It is the only party which has a national Sister to protect. It is the only party which has a national Brother to defend. It is the only party which has a national Son to honor. It is the only party which has a national Daughter to shield. It is the only party which has a national Wife to adore. It is the only party which has a national Husband to obey. It is the only party which has a national Friend to trust. It is the only party which has a national Enemy to forgive. It is the only party which has a national Foe to love. It is the only party which has a national Neighbor to help. It is the only party which has a national Stranger to welcome. It is the only party which has a national Poor to relieve. It is the only party which has a national Rich to envy. It is the only party which has a national Beggar to pity. It is the only party which has a national Thief to detect. It is the only party which has a national Murderer to punish. It is the only party which has a national Liar to expose. It is the only party which has a national Coward to despise. It is the only party which has a national Hero to admire. It is the only party which has a national Martyr to revere. It is the only party which has a national Saint to emulate. It is the only party which has a national Sinner to reform. It is the only party which has a national Angel to imitate. It is the only party which has a national Devil to shun. It is the only party which has a national Heaven to go to. It is the only party which has a national Hell to shun. 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STATE AFFAIRS,

STATE PRISON CONTRACTS

THE JONES' WOOD PARK.

LANDLORDS' RIGHTS—PAY OF ASSESSORS.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

More Amendments to the Constitution.

GAS.

Steam on Railroads in Cities—Freight on Railroads.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Bills Passed.

ALL SORTS OF OTHER THINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 28.

It was General Orders in the Assembly. Three bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, each calling out a lengthy debate.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE AND WOMEN.

The first bill was to authorize the Canal Board to determine the claim of EUNICE S. KINNEY and SARAH D. TUTTLE, of Camillus County, for extra compensation for work done by them on the canal enlargement, by reason of the material proving more expensive than was contemplated on entering upon the contract.

After a lengthy debate, an amendment was adopted limiting the extra compensation to $2,000, when the bill was reported to the House and ordered to a third reading.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The bill during the consideration of the majority of articles was taken up, but owing to the absence of certain members, a "progress" was reported to-day. However, any real progress having been made.

CHARLES WATSON'S STATE PRISON CONTRACT.

The bill authorizing the renewal of the contract with CHARLES WATSON for the convict labor of Sing Sing Prison was again taken up, the pending question being upon the amendment of Mr. WOODWARD to open the contracts to competition. Mr. W. made an able and effective speech in favor of the policy he proposed, and in opposition to any extension of the monopoly enjoyed by Mr. WATSON.

Remarks were also made in favor of the proposition by Mr. CURTIS and Mr. STRAHAN, the latter taking still stronger ground against the bill, and by Mr. SIMMONS in favor of the bill, when progress was reported and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ROCHELLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. SEDA brought in a bill, yesterday, for the relief of the New-York and New-Rochelle Railroad Company, extending for one year the period in which according to the provisions of the act of 1850, the Company are required to begin their road, and expend ten per cent. of the capital. The bill was referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Shea, Spinola, Northup, W. B. Smith and Robertson.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

The Annual Report of the Governors of the New-York Hospital was received to-day.

From it we gather the following:

The receipts and expenditures during the year have been $181,117 26; with a balance due the Board of Commerce of $14,297 79.

In the New-York Hospital 2,035 persons, besides the benefit of medical or surgical treatment during the year. The number of deaths in the Hospital for diseases contracted was 4,000.

The number of cases by year prescribed for 4,000, and these received without pay, 4,786.

The number of patients in the Hospital on the close of the year, was 290.

Of the 2,035 cases treated, 1,561 have been cured; 270 relieved; 142 discharged; and 60 died.

The proportion of deaths was 2 77-100 per cent.; and of cures to 100 per cent.; and 13 74-100 per cent. relieved. 1,726 cases were surgical, and 1,309 medical.

At the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane during the year 2,035 persons were under treatment, 1,745 patients and 290 remained at the close of the year, making a gain of seven patients. 1,745 persons were discharged, 1,561 of them 89 recovered; 10 were discharged improved; 67 unimproved, and 19 died.

The receipts of this Asylum were from the same sources $181,117 26, and the expenses $195,511 40; Leaving an excess of receipts over expenses of $14,394.

JONES' WOOD PARK BILL.

Mr. HASKIN's bill for a Park in the Ninth Ward of New-York, provides as follows:

SEC. 1. The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to locate the Park, and all the property lying between the Harlem River and the East River, and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifth streets, as the same are laid down on the Commissioners' Map, and request to the Common Council of the City of New-York, and Board of Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-York, to cause the said property to be taken by the City of New-York.

SEC. 2. All those entitled to damages shall present their claims to the Commissioners' Office, before the Commissioners shall report to the Common Council, and notice of the report shall be duly published.

SEC. 4. Directs the money to be paid by the City

Library of Congress

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURE OF THE REV. T. T. YOUNG.—The subject of this lecture, Rev. JOHN LOEB, will deliver a course of lectures on the Great Calamity of the Fourth and Fifth Commandments on the Great Calamity of the Fourth and Fifth Commandments on the Great Calamity of the Fourth and Fifth Commandments

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—TO LOSE AN ESTATE. For further particulars, inquire of WM. H. POWELL, No. 80 Broadway, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 100 acres, situated in the Croton Valley, 4 miles from Mount Kisco, on the Harlem Railroad, and 40 miles from New-York. The buildings are all new, and consist of a large two-story house, with 12 rooms, and all the modern improvements; a barn 40 by 60 feet, with sheds and cow-house attached; a wagon-house, carriage-house, and ice-house. The land is well watered, and divided into convenient fields, and is in a high state of cultivation. Apply to the premises, or to JOHN HUNTER, No. 54 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 100 acres, situated in the village of Somers, Westchester County, 40 miles from New-York, 4 miles from Croton Falls Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 1 mile from Somers Depot, on the Croton Falls and Danbury Railroad. The buildings are

AUCTION SALES.

BY ALEXANDER H. MIDDLETON & CO.
ADJOURNED SALE OF SPLENDID PARISIAN FURNITURE.
The residence No. 128 West 21st-st., will be sold on TUESDAY, March 4, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, the entire elegant and costly Parisian furniture of the parlors, library, dining-room, chambers, &c., recently imported by the late occupant, and which will be found worthy the attention of those who desire to make valuable purchases in this line. Also, a large assortment of ornamental articles, consisting of bronzes, statuary, vases, &c. Also, the entire carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, the extensive and costly kitchen furniture, &c. Also, the entire contents of the wine-cellar, consisting of choice brands of Champagne, Claret, Sherry, Madeira, Port, Hock, Cognac Brandy, &c. Also, the entire stock of coals, wood, &c. Also, the horses, carriages, &c. Also, the entire contents of the stable, &c. Also, the entire contents of the green-house, &c. Also, the entire contents of the kitchen, &c. Also, the entire contents of the servants' rooms, &c. Also, the entire contents of the linen-room, &c. Also, the entire contents of the bed-rooms, &c. Also, the entire contents of the dining-room, &c. Also, the entire contents of the parlors, &c. Also, the entire contents of the library, &c. Also, the entire contents of the hall, &c. Also, the entire contents of the basement, &c. Also, the entire contents of the attic, &c. Also, the entire contents of the cellar, &c. Also, the entire contents of the yard, &c. Also, the entire contents of the garden, &c. Also, the entire contents of the house, &c. Also, the entire contents of the premises, &c. Also, the entire contents of the grounds, &c. Also, the entire contents of the lot, &c. Also, the entire contents of the block, &c. Also, the entire contents of the city, &c. Also, the entire contents of the world, &c. Also, the entire contents of the universe, &c. Also, the entire contents of the infinite, &c. Also, the entire contents of the eternal, &c. Also, the entire contents of the absolute, &c. Also, the entire contents of the relative, &c. Also, the entire contents of the positive, &c. Also, the entire contents of the negative, &c. Also, the entire contents of the neutral, &c. Also, the entire contents of the indifferent, &c. Also, the entire contents of the undecided, &c. Also, the entire contents of the doubtful, &c. Also, the entire contents of the uncertain, &c. Also, the entire contents of the unknown, &c. Also, the entire contents of the unknowable, &c. Also, the entire contents of the unknowable and unknown, &c. Also, the entire contents of the unknowable and unknown and unknowable, &c. Also, the entire contents of the unknowable and unknown and unknowable and unknown, &c. Also, the entire contents of the unknowable and unknown and unknowable and unknown and unknowable, &c. 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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Reported Expressly and Revised for the Newspaper Press.]

Session at the General Sessions.

At the Annual Fair of the American Institute, held in the Crystal Palace, in the city of New York for that and three years, the Vergennes Scale Co. put on exhibition, one of their Hay or Stock Scales, manufactured at Vergennes, Vt., on the principle of Hampshire's Patent. This is the Platform Scale, the other a Beam Scale of 500 lbs. capacity. During the progress of the Fair, this six ton scale, with other scales of different construction and by other makers, was tested by a committee appointed for that purpose, and after the test this scale was found to operate very correctly. Under a weight of 5,000 pounds it would vary from 5 to 10 pounds, while the weight was put in different places on the platform, still would weight too light in all places. This scale, it was said, was made the subject of a severe criticism which appeared immediately thereafter in the New-York Tribune, and another subsequently in the Times-Union. In both of these articles a strong disposition is manifested to detract from the character of the Vergennes Scale.

One of the other of these articles have found their way into a number of the Union to the effect:

At the recent fair of the Company, then in New-York, [illegible] which was correct when it went from [illegible], and as it had been on exhibition at the [illegible] Fair, at Camden, N. J., but a few days before, and had been in constant use there, proving itself [illegible], they were taken by surprise by the result, and knew that it must be from some other cause than a defect in the scale itself. They at once commenced an examination and discovered the difficulty.

The platform of this scale is 12 feet in length by 6 feet in width; the metal weighed by it was placed upon a 4 wheel truck, the bearing points of which were 8 feet apart in one direction, and 2 feet 8 inches apart in the other direction.

Various weights were made by placing this metal, successively, at each of the 4 corners of the platform numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, and on the middle of each side between them, which gave the following results:

	Weight.	lbs.	oz.
No. 1	weighed	4,945	lbs. 9 oz.
No. 2	weighed	4,945	lbs. 9 oz.
No. 3	weighed	4,945	lbs. 9 oz.
No. 4	weighed	4,945	lbs. 9 oz.
No. 5	weighed	4,945	lbs. 9 oz.
No. 6	weighed	4,945	lbs. 9 oz.
No. 7	weighed	4,945	lbs. 9 oz.
No. 8	weighed	4,945	lbs. 9 oz.
No. 9	weighed	4,945	lbs. 9 oz.

Mean of 4 weighings [illegible] 5

Mean weight first trial [illegible] lbs. 0 oz.
Second trial [illegible] lbs. 0 oz.
Difference, in the mean wts. 1st and 2d trials, 0 lbs. 10 oz.

JOHN BANDEL, Jr., C. H.
THADDEUS KELLICK,
GEO. W. STANTON.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—REGULAR MEETING, New-York, Feb. 7, 1855.

The foregoing Report was read, approved, ordered on file, and that a copy thereof be given the Company.

I certify the above to be a true extract from the minutes.
Feb. 8, 1855. H. MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

CIRCULAR.—To those engaged in mercantile pursuits any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a Pen that possesses the necessary qualities of fineness in mark and durability in use.

Those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of GOLD PENS and PENCILS, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, stand pre-eminent; their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

These Pens vary in size and price, viz.: $1, $1 25, $2, $3 and $4 each, without cases. An excellent pocket pen, with new style cases, pencil, &c., attached, are $2, $2 50, $3 and $4 each. The celebrated "John Foley's" Bank Pen are $3 and $4 each, including holders. Any of the above Pens (with or without cases) will be sent by mail or express to any address, on receipt of the price. Pens made to order for the trade on the most advantageous terms.

JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"TEST RUN!"—These historic words are applicable to the excitement manifested by the fairer portion of creation who daily throng the warehouse of M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, at No. 59 Bowery, corner of Hester-st., where he has now ready for inspection the most extensive, fashionable and superb assortment of ladies dress trimming ribbons ever imported into this country; including in the list all the latest novelties of the Parisian and English markets in hat and cap ribbons, gauze, satin and taffeta ribbons, arophane, fancy and plain crapes and laises, bonnet silks and satins, lawns, florences, marcelines, oiled silk, crown linings, black and colored silk trimming laces, plain and figured nets, French and American artificial flowers, bonnet frames and crowns, velvet ribbons, tarletons, pattern bonnets, velvets, &c., &c. The extensive nature of his arrangements enables him to place the most recent novelties of the European capitals before his patrons almost simultaneous with their introduction to their native mart of fashion. Every steamer that crosses the Atlantic brings him consignments from his agent, and the liberal support which he has hitherto received, has stimulated his efforts to merit approbation.

[Advertisement.]

TO HOSIERY AND THREAD AND NEEDLE DEALERS.—*A Most Desirable Investment.*—The subscriber, retiring from business, offers for sale his stock of Hosiery, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Thread and Needle and Fancy Goods, together with the good-will of the business, and lease of the premises, No. 37 Avenue D. To an enterprising person this offers an excellent and rarely equalled opportunity of stepping at once into a long established and profitable business. JOHN HACKETT, No. 37 Avenue D.

[Advertisement.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The Stock of Dry Goods in store No. 279 Grand-st., consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Delaines, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Batinetts, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Barages, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another new drama is to be produced at this go-ahead Theatre again to-night. It is founded on, and entitled "Silver Knife, or, The Hunters of the Rocky Mountains." The pantomime of "Asphodel," and "Matteo Falconi" will complete the bill.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—SAFETY AND CERTAINTY.—This great external remedy does not suppress inflammation, but expels the cause of it by excretion through the pores. Hence its radical cures of salt rheum, erysipelas, ringworm and other eruptive diseases.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, are the proprietors of the new Pen and Pencil Case, (LOWEN's patent,) the best case made W., C. & Co. also make every style of gold and silver pen cases, which the trade would do well to examine.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FERRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, by Rev. Isaac D. Cole, BENJAMIN LEWIS DISBROW, of Trenton, N. J., to MINERVA, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

☞ Trenton papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 2, at his residence, Union square, HENRY FARMIN, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 2, after a lingering illness, H. S. MANSFIELD, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Fire Department, and the various societies to which he was attached, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, without further invitation, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Funeral services will be performed at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Chrystie and Houston sts.

In this City, on Friday, Feb 23, Rev. WM. FERGUSON, Jr. The friends and relatives of his father, and Neith M. Furey, his brother-in-law, are invited to attend (without further notice) his funeral, at No. 174 Henry-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 2, of inflammation of the lungs, ABRAHAM BELL, aged 75 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on third day, (Tuesday) the 4th inst., at Friends' Meeting-House, Rose-st.

In this City, on Sunday, March 2, of consumption, JASON C. FRANCIS, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place from his brother's residence, No. 788 Washington-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, March 2, Mrs. CATHARINE SAFFIN, widow of Louis Simon.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Edward Wells, 99 West 30th-st., at 2½ o'clock, on Tuesday morning. A solemn mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Vincent of Paul, in Canal-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 1, HELEN MARGARET, wife of Alexander F. Middleton.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Clason-av., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Marysville, Cal., and Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 23, HUGH O'REILLY, son of Wm. O'Reilly, Esq., aged 9 years.

The relatives will be taken from his late residence, No. 23 South 6th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at last, at 2½ o'clock, to St. Peter and Paul's Church, where funeral service will be performed, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 1, Anna [illegible], aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence, corner of Smith and Front sts., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 23, SARAH W. [illegible], wife of Joseph Sutphen, and daughter of the late [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Edward Fitch, No. 29 West 30th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 23, SARAH W. [illegible], wife of Joseph Sutphen, and daughter of the late [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Edward Fitch, No. 29 West 30th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, March 1.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	96	50 Erie Railroad	23
2,000 do	94⅝	300 do	23⅛
1,000 Missouri 6s	83½	200 do	23⅛
4,000 do	83½	100 do	23⅛
1,000 City 6s, '67	97¾	50 do	23⅛
1,000 do	97	100 do	23⅛
2,000 Harlem M. bs. '57	91	100 do	23⅛
2,000 Harlem 1d bs. '57	91	100 do	23⅛
5,000 City Co. bs. '61	94½	100 do	23⅛
1,000 Erie 2d bs. '59	90	100 do	23⅛
5,000 Bud. R. 2d M. bs	89½	200 do	23⅛
$7,000 do	89½	100 do	23⅛
$1,000 Ill. C. R.R. bs	97½	300 Harlem R. R.	21⅛
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92⅝	50 do	21⅛
50 Bank of Commerce	112	100 do	21⅛
50 Corn Ex. Bank	110	50 Harlem Preferred	51
100 Fish. & Kay'l'n R.	⅜	50 New-Jersey R. R.	118
100 Bruns. C. Co.	⅝	40 Wis. L. Gr. R. R.	73½
100 Gold Hill Mine	1⅝	50 do	73½
100 do	1⅝	300 Reading Railroad	91⅝
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	12½	50 do	91⅝
100 do	12½	50 do	91⅝
100 do	12¾	400 do	91⅝
100 Nic. Trans. Co.	21⅛	500 do	91⅝
200 do	21⅛	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	29⅝
100 do	21⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	94⅝
500 do	21⅛	100 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	94⅝
200 do	21⅛	100 do	94⅝
100 Ward Co. & L. Co.	21	200 do	94⅝
100 Chrisp. Co.	21	200 Panama R. R.	109
55 N. Y. Central R. R.	93¾	50 do	109¾
100 do	93¾	100 do	109¾
100 do	93¾	100 do	109¾
100 Clev. & Tol. R.	78¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. RR.	87¾
200 do	78¾	50 do	87¾
250 do	78¾	125 Galena & Chic. R. R.	113½
50 do	78¾	50 do	113½
100 do	78¾	100 Chi. & Rock Is. R. R.	94⅜
100 do	78¾	50 do	94⅜
100 do	78¾	50 do	94⅜
100 do	78¾	50 do